

TROY HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, 1873.

THOS. D. FISHER, } Editors.
JOE. A. RUDD, }

Williams' appointment hasn't been confirmed yet, and we hope for the good name of the country it will not be.

Jefferson City and Cole county, at a special election on the 14th went Democratic by a majority of about 600 votes.

Twyman of Howard county says he will run a race with any living man forty yards for \$5,000. We'll do it for half the money, but we won't promise to come out ahead.

The Washington swindling local ring asks congress for four millions to pave their streets. They'll get it. A large number of congressmen own property in the city. The people's money is put to strange uses. Most cities pave their own streets.

Mr. Coburn from the committee on military affairs reported a resolution to the lower house, requesting the President to convene a court of equity to consist of not less than five officers of the army, whose duty it shall be to investigate all charges against Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, contained in the communication of the secretary of war, dated December 6th.

The lower house has passed a bill repealing the salary act, which provides that each member shall receive \$5,500 a year and actual travelling expenses to and from the capital; all over this amount drawn by members of the last congress to be disgorged. The bill doesn't include the salaries of President and supreme judges. The senate will amend, favoring an entire return to the old law, except to the franking privilege and the salary of the presidential office.

Congress had better allow the salary of its members to remain what it is. Seven thousand five hundred dollars is not too much probably. It is the back salary grab that has been such a stench in the public nostrils. Not so much the money—although that is a desideratum, too—as the selfish, unpatriotic principle of the thing, and the precedent—an excuse for future descents upon the people's money. We believe in giving every member, of whatever branch of service, a stipulated salary, without mileage or other incidental expenses. By this means much could be saved that is now paid out on the dishonest estimates of contriving officials.

Inflation or contraction of the currency is an important question with the people just now. The East desires contraction, and a return to specie payment. It has plenty of currency to meet the demands of business. The West, which has never had its complement, desires a little inflation. Money was close here before the panic; it is doubly so now, and the people need relief. A return to specie payment any time would be seriously felt in the West, but in connection with the present financial crisis would be disastrous. We believe with Morton of Indiana. He recently remarked in the senate, that "suspension of specie payments has generally been the remedy for a panic, not resumption. He wished it to be understood that the true relief for panics during the last hundred years had not been resumption nor contraction, and he did not believe they would cure ours. He favored a small addition to the volume of currency as the true remedy. The government did all in its power to relieve the panic at the beginning, and the issue of a part of the forty-four million reserve did much to restore confidence. The very knowledge that the currency was being enlarged induced the people to put their money out. He believed the panic could be shortened, and every day that it could be so lessened would be a great blessing. The English and French governments never let panics run their course, but did all in their power to shorten them. He believed that if the government had in the beginning put out the whole of that forty-four million reserve, the panic would have been stopped immediately."

NEW PHASE OF OUR CUBAN INTEREST.

The latest intelligence in the matter of the capture of the Virginus and the massacre of her crew, presents the affair in a new light, indicating that our government has been slightly outwitted. For some days the Spanish government, through admiral Polo, has been furnishing evidence with regard to the Virginus, and the attorney general has decided that the vessel had forfeited the right to bear the United States flag. It is said that in view of this opinion our government will, in accordance with the terms of the protocol, institute inquiry and adopt proceedings against the Virginus and against any of the persons who may appear to have been guilty of illegal acts in connection therewith.

The dispatches also inform us, that as Spain has proven to the satisfaction of the United States, according to the attorney-general's opinion, that the Virginus was at the time of her capture carrying the United States flag without right and improperly, the salute to the flag on the 25th day of December will be dispensed with as now not necessarily requirable, but the United States will expect disclaimer of intent of indignity to its flag in the act which was committed. From the proof submitted by Spain, it appears that the clearance papers of the Virginus were obtained by perjury.

It is further reported that Spain will demand that the Virginus be surrendered again to that government. This, however, is not credited in official circles.

In the meantime the British government is looking after its honor, serious complications having arisen between that government and Spain, and will probably demand the punishment of Burriel.

Personal Explanation in Congress—Pointed it not Dignified Repartees.

Mr. Hale of New York, rising to a personal explanation, referred to the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Wilson of Indiana, in regard to fees paid to members of congress as agents or counsel of the United States, and proposing that such members should have the amount deducted from their compensation as members. He said this was intended to fix on the records and debates of the house a stigma on him (Hale). It was a deliberate and planned insult and as such he accepted it. He proceeded to give the history of his engagement as agent and counsel of the United States on the mixed British and American commission, saying that he notified the secretary of state after his election that under the law he could not continue to act, and that congress passed a joint resolution authorizing his continued employment as counsel.

Mr. Eldridge asked whether he did not receive during the time of his professional service more than he received as a member of congress even at the rate of \$7,500.

Mr. Hale characterized the question as simply impertinent, and declined to answer.

Mr. Hale further said that what he had done was, under the authority of congress, properly and lawfully stated. Within a very short time after he made some remarks day before yesterday, he was kindly warned by a distinguished gentleman on the floor that a castigation was in store for him, and that children must not cry when hard knocks were given.

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) did not see fit to prepare for the castigation thus to be administered, but he procured it to be administered by reaching his great arm around the gentleman from Wisconsin (Eldridge) and through him procured the gentleman from Indiana (Wilson) to present the amendment.

Mr. Butler: Not a word of truth in it.

Mr. Wilson of Indiana: The gentleman is entirely mistaken. The gentleman from Massachusetts never said one word to me on the subject.

Mr. Eldridge: And I say that every word relating to me in regard to the matter is untrue.

Mr. Hale: If the gentleman who gave me the information will allow me I will name—

Mr. Butler: Pardon me, I will give all information.

Mr. Hale: I will hold the floor until I have finished my remarks. I say that I have the authority of a gentleman on the floor whom I shall name, if he permits me, for saying that the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana (Wilson), came before the house at the suggestion of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Eldridge), and it came pursuant to a warning which the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) had given me. The selection was an eminently appropriate one. The gentleman from Indiana (Wilson) is the special representative of a class of men to whom the salary law of 1873 was due—who by their votes, when forced to a direct and square vote, condemned the proposition, and then, by their votes when they could escape from their responsibility, and carry the idea to their constituents that they were opposed to the measure, aided by subterfuge in the passage of the bill. Mr. Hale then referred to the several votes taken at the last session, on the salary question, intimating that, in some of the votes, Mr. Wilson had dodged by refraining from voting. With such a record he was not surprised that the gentleman from Indiana had been selected as the instrument to make that attack upon him. It was not an uncommon thing to find that those who were deflected themselves were anxious to defile those around them. He had seen a cur, going from the puddle with his hair dragged with filth, force its way among decent people and rubbing itself against them, or shake its filth among them. He had seen that experiment tried, and had seen decent people smirched in that way, but he had never known the cur that did it to be anything else than a dirty dog, and he believed that that would inevitably be always the case.

Mr. Wilson of Indiana having got the unanimous consent to reply to Mr. Hale, began by saying that the house had just had a very fine specimen of a dirty dog. [Applause and hand-clapping, which the speaker reproved.] The record which he (Wilson) had made last session on the salary question, he had never shrunk from. He had not gone about the country calling that a salary grab, nor had he under any circumstances, conceded that he had done anything which he had not a right to do, and which was not consistent with his integrity and honor. The dodging of which he had been accused by the gentleman from New York, he explained by showing that the votes referred to had been taken while he (Wilson) was in Boston, by order of the house, carrying on the Credit Mobilier investigation.

He defended his action yesterday in offering the amendment on the ground that the gentleman from New York (Hale) had been running about the house for several days, prescribing clean linen for everybody else, and as he did not wish that that gentleman should wear a dirty shirt himself, he had proposed the amendment. That gentleman had charged members of the last congress with having enacted the salary bill by trick, subterfuge and evasion, and he (Wilson) thought he would show that that gentleman had been doing the same thing himself in an aggravated degree. During the time he had been drawing a salary from the government at the rate of \$10,000 a year, he had been also drawing his salary as a member of congress. The law under which he had done it, had been taken from the speaker's table in the last hours of congress, and had been passed without a single word of explanation. Was that manly? Was that honest? He thought that when that gentleman was seeking to cast a stigma on his fellow members it was high time that he should cover into the treasury the money thus taken out of it.

Mr. Eldridge explained his connection with the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson. If that stigmatized the gentleman from New York (Hale) it was his own fault. If that gentleman had been wallowing in a pool of mud and had come out of it, and if some one had jostled him so that he felt himself dirty, he (Eldridge) did not think that he (Hale) had cleared himself much this morning. By what ethics did that gentleman charge him with wrong in taking the salary of \$7,500 as a servant of the United States, while he himself was taking \$17,000 as a servant of the United States? Why had not the gentleman left that extra \$10,000 in the treasury and contented himself with his pay as a member of congress? It came with an ill grace from that gentleman to stigmatize not only the acts but the motives of other gentlemen. If that gentleman was dirty, it was not from the gentleman from Indiana, nor the gentleman from Massachusetts, nor himself, from whom he got the filth, but from the pool in which he (Hale) had chosen to wallow.

Mr. Butler of Massachusetts regretted very much this unfortunate, unhappy scene. He was very sorry that the heat of debate had so far misled the cool judgment of the gentleman from New York as to make him say what he was sure he would regret. He had been on terms of quite intimate friendship with that gentleman, and knew the valuable service which he had rendered to the government as agent and counsel, nor did he think that \$10,000 a year was too high compensation. But they had a right to complain that that gentleman while thus drawing \$17,500 a year had been denouncing them for drawing \$7,500 a year. It looked like the rich man taking the one eye of the poor man. [Laughter.] He could refer that gentleman to high authority. Let him look at the fourth chapter of St. John, where the woman taken in adultery was brought before the Saviour. He said to her accusers, "Let him who is without sin among you, cast the first stone." Could his friend, Hale have led the stoning party on that occasion

[laughter] as he had led the salary repeal party in the house? They all went out and left the woman standing alone before the Saviour, and He said, "Woman go and sin no more." That is what they intended to do in this house on the question of salary [laughter], only their accusers had not gone out. [Continued laughter.]

Gov. Powers of Mississippi has ordered special elections to be held on the 30th, to fill vacancies in the present legislature. This implies that there was no authority for the election recently held for a governor and new legislature, and is accepted as an indication that Gov. Powers will refuse to yield the gubernatorial chair to Ames, and that the existing legislature will refuse to yield to the one elected with Ames. If this is the governor's programme, there will be another contest of hostile state governments, with possibly a complication similar to that which we had and still have in Louisiana. According to the doctrine recently put forth by Senator Morton, the president of the United States and the supreme court of Mississippi will have to right to settle the dispute. If the president should recognize Ames and order troops to Jackson to install him, and Ames should, at the same time, manage to secure some sort of recognition from the supreme court of the state—that will be the end of the matter.—Republican.

A foul attempt at assassination was made on S. C. Major, Jr., a prominent lawyer of Fayette, Mo., last week. His assailant made attack with a sharp instrument while Mr. Major, was wrapped in deep slumber placing his neck near the jugular vein. Mr. Major, almost unconscious, bounded to the middle of the room, and as he rose dealt his assailant such a Herculean blow that he fell to the floor and expired in less than ten minutes. The assassin's name was Amos Keeter.

Congress has adjourned until after the holidays.

"Agents wanted for explorations in Africa," reads an advertisement. We don't want to go; get Stanley.

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of C. T. Alloway, Deceased.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 25th, 1873.

In consequence of the death of Mr. C. T. Alloway, a member of the class of 1872-3, of the Louisville Medical College, a meeting of the students of said college, was called on the 20th inst. and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS it has pleased the most high and mighty Ruler of human affairs to remove from our midst Mr. C. T. Alloway, our friend and fellow student, therefore be it resolved:

That, although we most sincerely lament the loss of one whose high-toned character and many endowments would have rendered him an ornament in any society, and who has been endeared to us by many ties of college association; we nevertheless, with all resignation bow to the will of our God; hoping that in His infinite wisdom and mercy, He has seen fit to remove him from this scene of toil only to afford him a more happy and peaceful home in the eternal realms above.

That we tender our deepest and most heartfelt sympathies to the family of the deceased, deprived as they are of one whose many amiable and endearing qualities our companionship has taught us to appreciate, and who must therefore have been doubly prized, by those bound to him by ties of kindred association.

That we will cherish the memory of our beloved comrade, and strive to emulate the many social and many qualities which characterized him, and which have caused his early death to be so deeply lamented by all who knew him.

That, a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

J. B. MARION,
J. H. LEAKE,
J. S. WELCH,
W. S. HOLLIDAY, } Com.

THE STAGE LINE TO WENTZVILLE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, AND MAKING CONNECTION WITH

St. L., K. C. & N. Railway.

This Line has passed into new hands, the hacks have been made comfortable, and the travelling public are offered great improvements in the comfort of travelling.

An Express is embraced in this line, and all matters will be promptly delivered.

Office in Woolfolk & Co.'s drug store, next to WILLIE BRAGG, Agent.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Mo., on the estate of Andrew Vance, deceased, on the 21 day of December, 1873. Persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to the administrator for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if not exhibited for allowance within two years they will be forever barred.

JAS. W. WELCH, adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

DE BONIS NON.—The letters of my predecessor, as administrator of the estate of Wm. S. Cochran, deceased, having ceased to be of any legal force, letters of administration de bonis non were granted to the undersigned on said estate on the 14th day of October, 1873, by the Clerk of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Mo. All are notified not to pay the former administrator.

WM. YOUNG, adm'r d. b. s.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Joseph H. Miller, deceased, will make a final settlement of her administration of said estate at the next term of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Missouri, to be begun and held in Troy on the second Monday in January, 1874, dect1 SOPHIA A. MILLER, adm'r.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Barney Honey, deceased, will make a final settlement of his administration of said estate at the next term of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Mo., to be begun and held at the court house in Troy on the second Monday in January, 1874, dect1 E. G. BITTON, adm'r.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of James H. Stinson, deceased, will make a final settlement of his administration of said estate at the next term of the Lincoln county Probate Court to be begun and held at the court house in Troy on the second Monday in Jan'y, 1874, dect10 E. G. BITTON, adm'r.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Regena Lovell, deceased, will make a final settlement of his administration of said estate at the next term of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Missouri, to be begun and held in Troy on the second Monday in January, 1874, dect10 W. W. SHAW, adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned on the estate of Lewis Duncan, deceased, by the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Mo., on the 3d day of April, 1873.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to the executor for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if not exhibited within two years from the date of said letters they will be forever barred. [dect] ROBT. L. DUNCAN, Ex'r.

Prospectus for 1874--Seventh Year THE ALDINE.

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Tastes.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

The Aldine, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value of the Aldine will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, the Aldine is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possession of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or numbers of volumes for ten times its cost; and then there are the chromos, besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations in the Aldine have won a world wide reputation, and in art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates" is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantage of superior artistic qualities with greater facility of production. The wood-cuts of the Aldine possess all the elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better rendering of the artist's original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which the Aldine is doing for the art culture in America, it is only necessary to compare the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, the Aldine will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view of the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber to the Aldine will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thos. Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.

Premium for 1874.

Every subscriber to the Aldine for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were painted in oil for the publishers of the Aldine, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in the White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives the Cliffs of Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12 x 16) and appearance exact fac similes of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of the Aldine was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20, 1873.
Messrs. James Sutton & Co.,
Gentlemen—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings.

Respectfully,
[Signed.] THOS. MORAN.

TERMS.

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For 50 cents extra, the chromos will be sent, mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail.

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